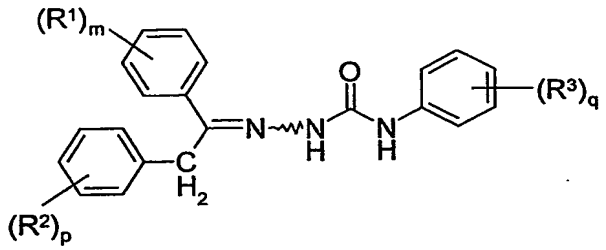
Claims:

1. A process for the isomerisation of the Z-isomer I-Z of a compound of the general formula I into its E-isomer I-E



(I)

wherein

m, p and q	are each independently an integer of 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4
R^1, R^2, R^3	are each independently halogen; OH; CN; NO_2;
	C_1-C_6-alkyl, optionally substituted with C_1-C_4-alkoxy, C_1-C_4-haloalkoxy or C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl;
	C_1-C_6-haloalkyl;
	C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl;
	C_1-C_6-alkoxy optionally substituted with C_1-C_4-alkoxy or C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl;
	C_1-C_6-haloalkoxy;
	C_1-C_6-alkylcarbonyl;
	C_3-C_6-cycloalkoxy;
	C_1-C_6-alkoxycarbonyl or
	C_1-C_6-alkoxycarbonyloxy;

which is characterized in that the Z isomer I-Z or a mixture of the stereoisomers I-Z and I-E is reacted in the presence of iodine.

2. The process as claimed in claim 1, wherein iodine is used in amounts from 0,1 to 10% by weight, based on the total amount of the compound of the general formula I.

3. The process as claimed in claim 1, wherein the isomerisation is performed in an inert solvent or diluent.

4. The process as claimed in claim 1, wherein the isomerisation is performed in the absence of a solvent or diluent.

5. The process as claimed in claim 1, wherein a mixture of the isomers I-Z and I-E having an E/Z ratio ranging from 15 : 1 to 2 : 1 is reacted.

6. The process as claimed in claim 1, wherein the isomerisation is performed at a temperature ranging from 40 to 150°C.

7. The process as claimed in claim 1, where in formula I

m, p and q are each 1 and

R^1, R^2, R^3 are each independently halogen, CN, C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_1-C_6-haloalkyl, C_1-C_6-alkoxy or C_1-C_6-haloalkoxy.

8. The process as claimed in claim 7, where in formula I R^1 is CF_3 located in the 3-position of the phenyl ring, R^2 is CN located in the 4-position of the phenyl ring and R^3 is OCF_3 located in the 4-position of the phenyl ring.